

Caledonian

No. 9202. EDINBURGH,



Mercury.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1780.

THE following Grounds for an Application to Parliament, relative to the Shambles of Edinburgh, &c. are transmitted to us by the Committee of Fairs in the Extended Royalty, to be published, in order that those who incline to aid and support this public and necessary measure, may call and subscribe what they think fit to contribute towards defraying the expence thereof, at Messrs. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company's, bankers; at Prince's Street and the Exchange Coffeeshoues; the shops of Mr Creech, Mr Elliot, and Mr Donaldson, booksellers; or at Mr Donaldson's, Shakespeare's Square, where subscription papers are deposited.

August 24. 1780.

GROUND FOR AN APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT,

For removing the SHAMBLES of Edinburgh without the City, for appointing Regulations for keeping the Market-places clean, and for vesting the Superintendance of the Markets in certain Inhabitants of Edinburgh.

THE refuse, which must be separated from the necessaries of life, if not regularly removed, to a distance from our dwellings, is productive of a nuisance affecting convenience, pleasure, and health; a nuisance, which grows the more intolerable, according to the number of inhabitants residing together in a town or village. And there is no species of refuse or filth more disagreeable and noxious than the blood, dung, and off-salts of slaughtered animals, especially if heaped up till they go through every stage of putrefaction, and if year after year be allowed to add to the size and corruption of the mass.

Regulations for keeping towns clean from filth and rubbish, have, therefore, been universally established: And it is obvious, that these regulations must vary, according to the bulk, local situation, climate, and other circumstances of the places for which they are adapted.

The state of the police, and particularly that respecting the shambles, in the reign of James VI. became the object of Parliamentary attention.—Yet, at that period, the number of inhabitants of Edinburgh was not the half of what it is at present, and the quantity of butcher meat used, probably but a fourth, owing to the wretched state of pasturage; by which, hardly any cattle were fit for the market during five months in the year.—So, it is not unlikely, that the garbage which fell from the slaughtered cattle in summer, was cleaned away during the recess from killing in the ensuing winter. The Statute 23d of James VI. cap. 29th, sets forth, “That there is a shameful abuse, noisome to the whole civil and honest neighbours, and to all the nobility and country people, which come hither for their private adoe, and with that it is detestable in the sight of strangers, corrupteth the air, and carrieth many disagreeable and shameful imputations against the said burgh, as being a puddle of filth and nastiness; to wit, the oversight which is given to fletchers, to keep their slaughter-shops within the town, and to turn the filth of the slaughtered goods upon the high-roads, and in open vennels and closets, whereby it often-times falleth out, that, in many streets and vennels of the said burgh, the filth of the slaughtered goods is, in such abundance, exposed to the view of the people, and the cloots and streets are so filled therewith, as there can be no passage had through the same.” It ordains, “That the said fletchers shall provide themselves with slaughter-houses at the North-Loch side, where they may have the use of the water for the away-taking of the filth of their slaughtered goods.” Agreeably to this act, the fletchers provided themselves with slaughter-houses at the North-Loch side, a place then remote from houses and streets, and amply supplied with water; and a constant slaughter has since been carried on there, till the present day.

It was the effect of that great improvement and extension of the city, the building of the bridge, totally to reverse the situation of that quarter of the town.—The slaughter-houses came immediately to be in the centre of the city, in the near neighbourhood of the Bridge, the most frequented street in the city, and of Prince's street, and to be exposed to the view of every spectator; whereas, formerly, there were none to behold what was passing there.—As it was likewise found necessary to drain the North-Loch, the additional circumstance of water, which recommended it to the wisdom of the Legislature to ordain shambles to be placed in that spot, was removed.—Thus, by a change so considerable upon the city as what had taken place by the extension of the royalty, that which formerly was a most eligible spot for placing of the shambles, is become, of all others, the most improper.

Various proposals have been made for removing the shambles. It was proposed, that they should be taken to the old Physick Gardens; but to this, opposition was made by persons having interest in that quarter. The butchers themselves afterwards bought, for the purpose of building shambles, a spot near the foot of the Royal Exchange, which, in fact, would be the very centre point upon which a person would fix the leg of his compass, if he was to describe a circle, comprehending the most populous, and the principal parts of the city of Edinburgh.—In the mean time, the nuisance arising from the shambles, has increased to a great and intolerable height, from the extreme nastiness in which they are kept.—It is confessed, that there is heaped about the shambles, the garbage of the animals which have been slaughtered there for twenty years; and, of late, this mass of corruption has been stirred, and a small quantity of it carried to the west side of the town; so that, from whatever point the wind blows, the inhabitants cannot escape the stench, which is greatly increased by the recent stirring of this mass.—When the butchers are complained upon for stirring of this mass, they endeavour to free themselves of the blame, by declaring that they have often applied for liberty from the magistrates to carry off the dung, but have been refused it, upon this head. That the dung did not belong to the fletchers, but to the Good Town.—In the mean time, the air is polluted during this contest between the magistrates and butchers, about the property of the dung; and the public knows not on which to lay the blame.

As it appears, that there neither are powers vested anywhere but in the Legislature, for removing the shambles without the city, nor for establishing any certain method of enforcing regulations for keeping the shambles clean, it is proposed, that application be made to Parliament, for removing the shambles from beyond the city, to such place as may be most convenient for all parties; and, at the same time, for vesting the authority of keeping the markets and shambles clean, in certain superintendents to be chosen by the Town Council, and other principal bodies corporate in Edinburgh.

It is also proposed, that, in the mean-time, application be made to the proper court of law for ordaining the filth of the shambles to be carried off; and that no stirring or partial removing of it shall take place.

It is obvious, that this proposed application to Parliament, must be attended with considerable expence; more especially, as it may perhaps meet with opposition. It is therefore expected, that a sum, adequate to the expence, be raised by subscription for this purpose; and if the sum subscribed should exceed the necessary expences, the balance will be returned to the respective subscribers, in proportion to what they pay. In order to collect the sense of the citizens of Edinburgh, in the old as well as extended royalty, respecting the particulars of the bill intended to be brought into Parliament, it is proposed, that a meeting of the citizens who may have subscribed, be held at Mary's Chapel, on Saturday the 18th November, when a draught of the intended bill will be laid before them.

As it is necessary, in the mean time, that the subscription should be set on foot, and carried on with as much dispatch as possible, the subscribers hereby bind themselves to pay on demand, the sums annexed to their respective names, to Messrs. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company, bankers in Edinburgh, or to Mr Robert Donaldson writer to the signet, to be applied for the purposes above-mentioned.

N. B. Such of the Inhabitants as incline, may call at Mr Donaldson's, Shakespeare's Square, for a copy of the Grounds of this application to Parliament.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, Edinburgh, 25th August 1780.
THIS Day the Magistrates, after taking a proof of the present selling price of wheat, fixed the assize of Bread for this City and Suburbs as follows, to take place on Monday the 28th instant, and to be in force until a new assize be appointed.

	Avoided.	Lb. oz. dr.
The penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	-	o 10 8
Ditto household,	-	o 14 4
The twopenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	-	1 5 2
Ditto household,	-	1 12 8
The threepenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	-	2 15 8
Ditto household,	-	2 10 13
The halfpenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	-	o 5 4
Ditto household,	-	7 2
Loaves and bricks sold at	to weigh each loaf	wheaten o 8 14
ten pence per dozen,	or brick,	household o 11 10 4
Ditto sold at five pence per dozen,	to weigh each loaf	wheaten o 4 7
	or brick,	household o 5 13 4
Ebz. oz. dr.		
Peek Loaf is to	17 6 o and to be sold	Wheaten for 2 24
weigh		Household for 1 7 1
Half Peek Loaf	8 11 o and to be sold	Wheaten for 1 14
is to weigh		Household for 0 9 6
Quarter Loaf	4 5 8 and to be sold	Wheaten for 0 6 6
is to weigh		Household for 0 5

23d August 1780.
THIS Day the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of DUNDEE was visited by the Presbytery, accompanied by the Magistrates of the Town, and many other Gentlemen. The boys underwent a strict examination, and gave very ample proofs of their proficiency. This the Presbytery think it their duty to publish, in justice to the Masters, and for the satisfaction of those who have boys under their care.

JAMES HENDERSON, M.D.

Mr WATSON the Rector continues to have good accommodation for Boarders. Mr Saunderson begins the Rudiment Class on the first of November; and such as intend to send their children, are entreated to be as punctual as possible.—The school is to be convened again on Wednesday the 27th of September.

MILL-WRIGHTS.

WANTED for a Master in the country, Four experienced JOURNEYMAN MILL-WRIGHTS, who will meet with proper encouragement, and constant work for some considerable time.

Inquire at Mr John Wilson Smith and ironmonger, Glasgow; John Buchanan baker in Canongate, Edinburgh; and Mr Alexander Cunningham merchant in Stirling.

WANTED against Martinmas next, AN OVERSEER or GRIEVE for the Estate of Lainshaw, in the shire of Ayr.—None need apply but who can produce certificates of their honesty—capacity in the improvement of land in all its stages—veracity, and sobriety.

Apply to William Cunningham, Esq; the proprietor, by letter or otherwise, either at Lainshaw, or his house in Glasgow.

N. B. Not to be repeated.

WANTED for the Town of Dunfermline.

AN UNDERTAKER for planting an inclosure of 50 acres, of the Town Muir, lying within a mile of said town. The undertaker to furnish the trees, and plant them in autumn next, at the rate of 1500 Scots firs, 120 to each hundred; 60 oaks, 60 beeches, and 60 larch, to each acre. The Undertaker must deliver the above number of growing trees at the end of three years.

Whoever inclines to undertake the above, may give in their proposals to John Black town-clerk; and if information of any further particulars is wanted, it may be had from him.

From the London Papers, Aug. 21.

Lisbon, July 12. We are still ignorant what part our Court will take in the present situation of affairs, and whether it will accede to the armed neutrality which Russia hath proposed to it; for nothing positive has yet transpired. In the mean time the Court hath given a proof of its unwillingness that its subjects should declare for either party; for an inhabitant of this city having won a wager on the surrender of Charlestown, and having expended part of the money in exhibiting fireworks before a coffeehouse, and the rest in regaling his friends, was for this indiscretion immediately committed to prison. The Ambassador from France is expected here next week.

Madrid, July 28. The Count D'Estaing is hourly expected in this Capital, from whence he will go directly to St Ildefonsa, to be presented to the King. It is not doubted but that he will command the combined fleet, which is returning to Cadiz for that purpose.

Hanover, Aug. 10. Our august Sovereign, the Queen of Britain, advancing in her pregnancy, prayers are ordered to be put up in all the churches of this Electorate for her happy delivery.

Paris, Aug. 12. It is said, that the Court of Lisbon has absolutely refused to accede to the armed neutrality, which was proposed to it by the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary. The King of Spain is so sensibly touched with this refusal, that he has declared to the Queen of Portugal, that if she continues to treat the English vessels with such particular distinction, and to permit their prizes to be sold in their ports, he shall regard her as a declared enemy, and march a body of troops towards her frontiers.

Utrecht, Aug. 13. They write from Amsterdam, that so great activity is exerted in putting the marine of the Republic on a respectable footing, that in a little time it will be in a condition to put an end to the depredations of the English privateers, which more than ever interrupt the commerce of the subjects of this Republic; moreover, the arbitrary conduct of the British Ministry seems to authorise these depredations, as we do not learn they punish the authors of them. We also learn, with surprise, that they have sold the seven merchant ships, part of the convoy escorted by Rear-Admiral Byland, and stopped by Commodore Fielding. Utrecht Gazette.

LONDON.

This day being the birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, their Majesties third son, who entered into the sixteenth year of his age, the King, Queen, and Royal Family received the usual compliments at Windsor Castle. The Prince was this day to be presented with a Lieutenant's

commission, on board the Prince George man of war, now in the grand fleet.

The arrival of Admiral Geary has thrown the East India Company into the utmost consternation, as the last India fleet is expected to arrive in a short time.

Various reasons are given to account for the return of the grand fleet. Some say it has returned in consequence of sickness; others impute its return to want of water; while many are of opinion that it is a manoeuvre of ministerial complaisance, to permit the Russian squadron to assist their good friends the French with military stores.

Ten ships of the line are getting ready with the utmost expedition, which are intended as a reinforcement to the fleet under Admiral Rodney.

A squadron of twelve sail of the line was to sail this day or to-morrow from Portsmouth, in search of a French fleet of eight sail of the line now in the Channel. If the above squadron do not meet with the French fleet, they are to cruise off Brest.

Letters from France give an account that the Choiseul frigate-built privateer, of 32 guns, was lost off Ushant the 3d inst. about two o'clock in the morning, and but very few people saved, amongst whom were the Captain and four officers; her crew consisted of 280 men.

The last letters from Gibraltar, by way of Lisbon, mention, that the Moors are again in motion, and that they have got a number of cruisers in the Mediterranean.

Nothing would tend more to a speedy manning of our fleet, and make seamen prefer his Majesty's service, than a more equal distribution of prize-money. The disproportion between the commander and the common men is so very great, that it causes much heart-burnings in the men, who have fought with equal bravery, and contributed all in their power to assured victory.

As a striking example of the disproportionate sharing of prize-money, the reader may consider that the Hermione Spanish regis-ship, taken by the Active and Favourite last war, sold ship and cargo, for 544,648 l. 1 s. 6 d. the charges, agency, commission, &c. amounted to 24,942 l. 1 s. 6 d. which left nett money 519,705 l. 10 s. to be shared. Out of this vast sum the seamen had only 48 l. 2 s. 5 d. each, whilst the Commander in Chief, though not present, had 46,963 l. 3 s. 9 d. the Captain of the Active 65,053 l. 13 s. 9 d. the Captain of the Favourite 64,872 l. 13 s. 9 d. the commission officers 13,004 l. 14 s. 1 d. each; the warrant officers 4,336 l. 3 s. 2 d. each; and the petty officers had each 1,806 l. 10 s. 10 d.

Captain Kearney, regulating Captain at Cork, in a letter to Mr Stephens of the Admiralty, incloses one from the master of the Beresford cutter to the Collector of that port, of which the following is a copy.

Cattle Townsend, Aug. 13. 1780.

“Sir, two o'clock, P. M.

By express this morning, we acquainted you with an engagement off the harbour, on which we sent out a hooker, which has since returned, and find the fleet seen off to be that which sailed from Cork for America yesterday, all safe. The engagement was between his Majesty's ship Bienville, and one of the frigates with her, and a French 74, which we have the pleasure to acquaint you is taken. They are now lying to, off this harbour, shifting the prisoners on board the different ships. The French ship had 600 men, one hundred of which were killed and wounded, and eleven killed and wounded in ours. This is the account of the officer that went out in the hooker brings us, but thinks it is the Compte d'Artois, but is certain she is a 75; and he towed a boat with some of the prisoners. Another ship, a privateer, was in fight with the Frenchman, but she is not now in sight.

T. HUNTER, Surveyor.
(Signed) H. HEWITT, Master of the Beresford Revenue Cutter.

To the Collector of Cork.

The Ambuscade was the frigate which is mentioned in the above dispatches.

The 15 Russian men of war, in the Channel, have under their convoy 20 transports, loaded with hemp, pitch, tar, mats, &c. Five more Russian ships, and 16 Danes and Swedes, were left in the Baltic; so that the neutral fleet, including frigates, consists of about forty ships of war.

The Flora frigate had sailed from Spithead but three days, and but three weeks from Deptford, where she was built, before she fell in with the French frigate, which she took.

The ship of war which Captain McBride commands is a 64; on being offered one of 74, some time since, he refused the command on being denied the transfer of his crew to his new vessel; being remonstrated with for retarding his own promotion, he answered, that his crew was Irish, and he would not exchange his cargo of shillela for the best ship in the navy.

Captain Peere Williams, who so bravely fought and took the La Nymph frigate, is a first cousin of Lady North. Before he went out the captain complained to Lord North of the rawness of his ship's crew. Lord North in consequence applied to Lord Sandwich, and after stating the circumstance, begged he would send a few good and able seamen on board his relation's ship, and exchange them for some of the most ordinary of his crew; the First Lord of the Admiralty paid a compliment to the zeal of Captain Williams, but assured Lord North that the complaint was imputable to that alone, and that it was by no means an unfrequent one from those captains who were anxious to distinguish themselves by beating the enemies of their country, but that in Captain Williams's case, as in many others, he was convinced the men would do their duty whenever an opportunity offered. The capture of the La Nymph, and the circumstance of the action, have fully justified Lord Sandwich's affection.

War Office, Aug. 22. 1780.

19th Regiment of light dragoons, Cornet John Baile to be Lieutenant, vice William Wells.
31st Regiment of foot, Alexander Gildes, Gent. to be Ensign in one of the Additional Companies, vice Erikine Hope.
52d Regiment of foot, Captain John Hamilton, of the Huntingdonshire militia, to be Ensign in one of the Additional Companies, vice Gilbert Hilllock.
72d Regiment of foot, Sergeant-Major Henry Andrews to be Quartermaster, vice John Allen.
Southern regiment of Fencible Men, Alexander Smollet, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Anderson.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain Banastre Tarleton, of 79th foot.

Captain Archibald Robertson, of the corps of engineers.

Captain John Graves Simcoe, of 40th foot.

Captain John Andre, of 54th foot.

Lieutenant Edwin Cameron, from half pay in the late 78th Regt., to be Lieutenant in Captain Thomas Cochran's Independent Company of Invalids, vice John George Hobson.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Augst 22.

The Lieutenant of the *Thetis*, arrived this day at the Admiralty with an express, giving an account that in lat. 35° 40' long. 15° W. of London, the East and West India fleets that sailed 29th of July, fell in with the combined fleets of France and Spain, who captured the whole fleet, except two of the West Indiamen and the convoy.

The *Gray*, Stead, of Kirkcaldy, from Borrowlounneis for Copen-hagen, arrived at Elsinore, was taken the 29th ult. by the Caucieu privateer of 14 guns, belonging to Dunkirk, in lat. 57° 5' N. 20 leagues N. E. of the Maze of Norway, and ransomed for 350 guineas.

La Madonna delle Vittoria e le Anime Purgatorio, Capt. Asturita, from Trapani and Marilia, to London, is taken by an Algerine privateer, and her cargo sold at Algiers.

The Compte de Halrevill, —, from Cape Francois, to Bourg-d'Aux, with sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. valued at upwards of 20,000 l. and the Sauterelle French privateer, of eight carriage-guns, and eight swivels, are both taken and brought into Portsmouth by Admiral Geary's fleet.

The Argyle, —, from the West Indies, and the Cobholm, —, from Madeira, both for Quebec, and the Resolution privateer belonging to Halifax, are all taken by the Americans.

The Tartar cutter of Hastings, has carried into that port a French ship, mounting about 16 guns, from Bayonne to America.

The Mayflower French privateer, prize to the Aurora frigate, is arrived at Dublin.

The Two Brothers, Archer, from London, mentioned to be arrived at Gibraltar, is premature, she having been taken in the Gut, and carried into Cadiz.

The Peggy, Scott, of Newcastle, with three large fish, and the Mary, Hyon, of London, with five fish, from Greenland, arrived at North Shields the 16th instant, after beating of an American privateer of 16 guns, which they engaged two hours.

The Tartar, Rogers, of Alderney, of 12 guns, has carried into Weymouth the Jeune Alida, of 80 tons, from St Domingo to Nantz, formerly a Bristol privateer (copper bottom) pierced for 14 guns, had six-pounders, and fought an hour, in which one man was killed on board each.

The St Laurence, a French sloop, from St Domingo, one of 24 sail, under convoy of the Boudeule man of war, and the Baffin, —, from Stockholm, for Brest, with naval stores, are taken and brought into Plymouth by his Majesty's ship Canada.

The Cherokee, Boyd, from Greenock to Georgia, was taken the 21st of June by a Spanish privateer of 16 guns and 63 men, and carried into Coruña.

The following vessels have been taken and ransomed by the Chau-jeu French privateer, viz. the Rosemount, Kirkwood, for 600 guineas, and the Elizabeth and Peggy, Kirkwood, for 120 ditto.

The Speedwell, Anderson, from Gardentown to the West Highlands, is taken by the Farnought privateer, and ransomed for 400 guineas.

Portsmouth, 20 Aug. The Jason and Alarm men of war, part of Admiral Geary's fleet, were left cruising.

Portsmouth, Aug. 21. A large fleet of viuallers and merchantmen are coming up from Plymouth with the Foudroyant man of war, and Wasp and Hawke sloops of war; the Flora frigate and La Nymphe are likewise coming up to Spithead. Admiral Evans is ordered for sea as soon as possible with twelve sail of the line.

Cork, 13 Aug. Sailed the fleet for New York, under convoy of the Charon and Hullar: The Bienfaisant and Licorne will set them to a certain latitude. The names of the fleet in our next.

The Polly, Ellis, from Cork, to St Kitts, is taken by the Mercury privateer of Bristol, and carried into that port.

The Dolphin privateer of Penzance, has taken and carried into that port a French prize, with provisions.

The Alert, Captain Saman, the Ranger of Bristol, and the Aviator, of London, have taken and sent into Falmouth the Spanish schooner St Joseph, from Bilbao to Nantz, loaded with iron.

From the London Papers, Augst 22.

LONDON.

The expectations of the public having been long since on the rack for advices from America, and other parts of the globe, to gratify their impatience, and at the same time promote their own interested views, the gentlemen of the Alley were very alert yesterday in coining reports for the day. Among the rumours propagated by them, one was, that an express had arrived with intelligence of an engagement between Sir George Rodney and M. de Guichen, in which it was pretended the former had lost three ships (one of them the flag ship) and had seven more much shattered, and that Sir George himself was killed in the action, and also that St Lucia was retaken.—A second report was, that St Kit's is taken; and a third, that Sir George Collier, in the Canada, was so near being captured by the Terrible, and another French ship, that to avoid them he was obliged to get out of the track of our fleet, which he afterwards lost for ten days. The last of these reports speaks for itself, as take it which way we will, in the language of the Alley, there was nothing done. The second was not at all credited; and the third, though related with a great many circumstances, from the manner in which it is said to have been brought, is much too improbable, to obtain the least credit with any reasonable person. *St James's Chron.*

The account of the engagement between Rodney and De Guichen, assisted by part of the Spanish fleet, and of Rodney's being worsted, is said to have been first brought to Paris, from whence sent to Madrid, then to the Spanish Minister at the Court of Lisbon, and from thence again to us, by the packet which arrived yesterday. This does not seem at all probable: the journey from Paris to Madrid takes up 21 days, from Madrid to Lisbon seven, the packet's passage to England was nine; making in the whole 37 days. Is it likely, then, that 37 days could elapse from the receipt of the news at Paris, and that we should hear nothing of it from our own channels of intelligence?

Mon. Ternay's arrival at Bolton is now no longer a matter of doubt. When he reached that port, it is said (and we have great reason to credit the rumour) he sent certain terms to the principal persons in power there, requiring them to accede to those terms before he landed a single man, or gave them any the least assistance; at the same time informing them, that if they did not chuse to comply with his requisition, he should immediately weigh anchor, with his squadron, and pursue the further objects of his orders. The

leaving him in Boston, to whom this application was made, begged to have three days time allowed them for consideration, before they returned a decisive answer. What the terms were are not yet ascertained.

It was yesterday mentioned at a capital Russia merchant's in the city, that by letters received from an officer high in command in the fleet, the most positive declarations were made of their orders being directly contrary to that of being bound for Brett. The general idea prevailing at present is, an intention in them to cruise in the Mediterranean seas, where it is well known they have been long wishing to purchase or procure a port at any price.

It is reported in the city that the Eagle, a Swedish frigate, is sailed from Spithead for Brett, to give notice to the French of great part of Admiral Geary's fleet being at Spithead.

Orders are given to the clerks in the different departments, and also to the messengers, to give a strict attendance, to be in readiness to carry any intelligence which may arrive (as some is daily expected) from New York, South Carolina, and Admiral Rodney in the West Indies, to his Majesty and the Great Officers of State, &c.

The ships under the command of Admiral Geary are ordered to Torbay as soon as they get their supplies on board, that they may be the readier to sail.

The grand fleet at Portsmouth and Plymouth will be victualled and supplied with water in the course of this week, and will sail about Sunday next.

The officers on board the grand fleet have received positive orders not to leave their ships, or come on shore on any account whatsoever.

Advices received yesterday from Plymouth, per Alert cutter, off Brett, dated the 15th instant, say, that Monsieur du Chaffault, with ten sail of the line, and nine other smaller vessels of war, remained there moored, without making any preparations for sailing.

We are well informed, that, in a very few days, a proclamation will be published, requiring the immediate return of all seamen in foreign countries, and prohibiting, under the severest penalties, any British subject in future from serving in the marine department of foreign princes.

The Flora man of war is ordered into dock at Plymouth, to be refitted for sea with all possible expedition.

The Leander man of war, of 50 guns, at Chatham, is ordered to the Bay of Biscay on a three months cruise, but is detained for want of men.

A correspondent informs us, that the British navy in commission, at present, consists of 102 sail of the line, 17 fifty-gun ships, 103 frigates from 20 to 44 guns, 63 sloops from 10 to 18 guns, 27 cutters commanded by lieutenants, 17 armed ships of 20 guns, 4 bomb vessels, 14 fire-ships, and two frigates on discoveries, late under the command of the Captains Cook and Clerke.

Some American privateers have been very busy in the north latitudes, where the Greenland ships pass, but hitherto have had no success.

Forty per cent. has been offered and refused, to insure ships and merchandise from the island of Jamaica, to Charlestown in North America, though only a fortnight's voyage.

The French man of war taken by Captain McBride, in the Bienfaisant, is not a King's ship, but built by one of the provinces of France, in the same way as the Artois, which was taken by the Romney.

Lieutenant Thornborough, of the Flora, who came with Captain Peere Williams' dispatches to the Admiralty, killed the second Captain and first Lieutenant of La Nymphe with his own hands.

A letter from Lisbon says, " You may be assured that our Court are determined to remain in their resolution of refusal to join in any treaty or alliance whatever without the concurrence of Great Britain."

Private intelligence received yesterday at noon from Paris says, " that a report prevailed that Monsieur Guiche and Don Solano had failed in their attempt on St Lucia, with very considerable loss, and that they had retired to Martinique, to repair their damages."

A letter from Cadiz, dated Aug. 2, says, " Don Cordova, with the fleet, still continues here. We are assured, that our Court will not permit the Chevalier d'Estaing to supersede the gallant Cordova. A report is propagating, that Don Barcelo is to be recalled from Gibraltar; and that Don Lewis Sebano Vychain will be appointed in his stead, with a reinforcement of six ships of the line."

It is said, that it is at last finally determined upon in the Cabinet, not to dissolve Parliament till their next meeting about the Christmas recess.

The Queen's jointure is fixed by a late act of Parliament at 100,000 l. per annum, together with Buckingham House, its furniture, Wardrobe, &c. for her town-residence.

This day, Henry Penny, for pulling down the house of Mrs Conolly, in Long Lane, Southwark, was executed in St George's Fields, opposite the King's Bench Prison. He had been respited a fortnight, on a plea of insanity, which not appearing to be well founded, orders were sent last Saturday for his execution.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Aug. 8.

" The Baron de Wassenha Starrenberg de Heecken de Brantzenbourg, Ministers Plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses to the court of Pittsburgh, arrived here the day before yesterday, and will depart from hence tomorrow for Russia."

Extract of a letter from Deal, Augst 21.

" Remain in the Downs, his Majesty's ship Dromedary, the Surprise cutter, the Aurora, Jackfish, a transport, and the William and Mary, Balley, for Portsmouth. The six sail of Russian men of war, under the command of Rear-Admiral Kruze, sailed from the Downs to the northward this afternoon."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Augst 21.

" This morning orders arrived from Admiral Evans to sail out on a cruise with twelve ships of the line, and, we hear, they will quit our road to-morrow morning."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 21.

Wheat, 28 a 33 s; 28 a 34 s 37 2.	Boiling Peas, 29 a 30 s.
Rye, 19 a 22 s. 6 d.	Pick Beans, 19 a 20 s. 6 d.
Oats, 15 s. 18 s. 6 d.	Small ditto, 22 a 25 s.
Barley, 16 a 18 s.	Tares, 20 a 26 s.
Malt, 22 a 29 s.	FLOUR, 37 s per sack.
Gre Peafe, 20 a 22 s.	Second fort, 30 s.
White ditto, 25 a 28 s.	Wape Seeds, 18 l. 36 a last.

PRICE OF STOCKS, AUGUST 21.

Bank Stock, 115 a 114 s.	3 per cent. Old Ann.
4 per cent. con. 62 1/2 a 5.	Ditto New Ann. 60.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 75 1/2 a 1.	Ditto 1751, —.
3 1/2 per cent. 1758, 61 1/2 a 4.	India Stock, —.
3 per cent. con. 62 1/2 a 62.	3 per cent. Ann. —.
3 per cent. red. 62 1/2 a 2 1/2.	India Bonds, 25 a 23 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —.	Navy Bills, 11 1/2 a 2 1/2 due.
Ann. 1777, that.	Lott. Tick. 13 l. 7 s.
Ditto 1778, 12 9-16ths a 1/2.	Scrip. 70 1/2 a 1/2.
Long Light Ann. —.	Onnum. —.
South Sea Stock, that.	Exch. Bills, 7 a 8 prem.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 22.

" At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the Lieutenant of the Thetis arrived at the Admiralty expedit, with the disagreeable intelligence, that the fleet of outward-bound West India ships, which sailed from England on the 29th July, and the outward-bound East India fleet, which sailed at the same time under convoy of the Ramilles, the Alarm, the Thetis, and Southampton frigates, had fallen in with a squadron of Spanish men of war, under the command of Don Galion, on the 9th inst. a little way from the Island of Madeira. The Ramilles and the frigates escaped, but 49 of the West India ships, and 5 East Indiamen, are all taken. After the capture, Don Galion sailed with his fleet and prizes for Cadiz, where they are all arrived.

" Twenty-six of the West India ships were merchant-men, the rest were viuallers going to visit the English fleet in the West Indies, so that the loss of them will be severely felt.

" The Thetis is arrived at Plymouth. The Earl of Chatham was on-board the fleet going to the West Indies, but whether in one of the transports, or on board a man of war, is not mentioned. The Earl of Harrington was also on board the fleet, likewise 600 troops on board the transports, who are said to be all taken.

" At one o'clock yesterday, Lord Sandwich set out for Windsor, to lay the above information before the King.

" The five East Indiamen taken are, the Royal George, the Godfrey, Hillborough, Ganton, and Mountstuart.

" The underwriters were so chagrined at the capture of the above ships, that they refused writing any policies that were offered them last night at Lloyd's.

" Fifty guineas per cent. were offered last night to insure the home-bound Jarrow Island fleet, but no underwriter would put his hand to the policy.

" The East India Company's ships, which are taken and carried to Cadiz, are valued at upwards of 200,000 l. each, which will in a great degree fall upon the East India Company, as they never insure any of their property.

" The East India Company have summoned a Court of Directors to meet to-morrow, in regard to sending out several more ships with goods in the room of the five that are taken.

" The account of the above disagreeable news was first known at the East India House by an officer that got on board the Thetis man of war, Captain Lindsay, who made the best of his way for England.

" The Russian fleet are sailed from the Downs; 13 sailed on Saturday last, and the remainder on Monday. They went south-west, but their destination is not yet known.

" A report was current yesterday, founded upon several intelligent letters received from Holland, France, and even by the last packet from Lisbon, being the topic of conversation in the places from whence these letters came, that an engagement had happened between the combined fleet and Sir George Rodney, between Barbadoes and St Lucia, in which the former were victorious; that the Sandwich of 90 guns was taken, two others of our ships were sunk, and seven disabled, and that Sir George (who, according to an intention he signified some time ago, was on board a frigate) had, with the rest of his fleet, got into the harbour of St Lucia, where he was blocked up by the enemy."

Extract of another letter from London, Augst 22.

" We are this day at noon greatly alarmed at a report of the combined fleet having

A letter received this day from a gentleman who is generally well informed, bears, that it is not true that a French man of war of 74 guns, has been taken, after an obstinate engagement, off the Cove of Cork, by his Majesty's ship *Bienfaisant*, as reported by the surveyor and master of the Beresford cutter, to the Collector of Cork, and inserted in all the news-papers.

On Wednesday last, was married at Melville-house, Alexander Murray, Esq; of Ayton, to the Hon. Miss Mary O'gilvie, daughter to the late Lord Bauff.

On July 5, 1780, died Mr Alexander Wyllie, son of Mr Alexander Wyllie, Notary Public in Montrose, county of Forfar. The deceased, in the prime of life, 24 years of age, having acquired a liberal education, formerly Quarter-Master of the East-India ship *Godfrey*, was unfortunately killed on board his Majesty's ship of war *La Prudente*, the Right Hon. William Waldegrave commander, in the singular and spirited engagement with a French frigate named *La Capricieuse*, near Cape Portugal. The late young gentleman had always an irreproachable character, and most effectually served his worthy Sovereign and country at the expence of life.

On the 21st current died at Dundee, the Rev. Mr Robert White of Muirhouse, in the 72d year of his age.

Wednesday last, Mr James Tait was elected by the Hon. the Magistrates and Town Council, to the office of Clerk of Canongate, North Leith, Pleasance, &c. in room of Mr Alexander Cunningham, deceased.

Yesterday, the Captains of the Train'd Bands entertained, in an elegant manner, at Fortune's, the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. Representative in Parliament for this city. A number of gentlemen also attended upon this occasion, by invitation.

On Tuesday evening, a field of eight acres of exceeding fine barley, was cut down at Milnhead, and hoisted on Saturday in very good condition; and, since the above, several fields of barley and oats have been cut down in the neighbourhood of Dunries.

Some gentlemen of Glasgow are arrived from Port PO-rient in France, where they were prisoners. They left that place on the 8th of July, at which time Paul Jones was there employed in fitting out the Agil frigate for a cruise. He was very assiduous in going through the prisons where the British sailors were confined, in order to seduce them from their duty, but with little success, having been able to prevail upon none but one sailor. They further say, that he had quietly submitted to several very mortifying insults, which caused him to be despised by the inhabitants of PO-rient, who look upon him to be but a poitron at bottom.

It is said, that Admiral Greig was offered the command of the Russian fleet, but which he declined.

We hear that orders are come to provide provisions and necessaries for one division of the Russian fleet, which is expected to winter in Inverkeithing Bay.

Thursday evening the Reverend Mr James Furlong, Minister of the Chapel of Ease in Glasgow, was admitted Minister of Rutherglen. And,

Thursday last, the Reverend Mr William Taylor, one of the Ministers of Paisley, was received Minister of the High Church of Glasgow.

The Mally, Captain Marquis, from Port Seton, is arrived at Greenock, after being taken and ransomed for 200 guineas; as also the Swallow, from Sligo, ransomed for 500 guineas; likewise the Jean, William Thompson, taken outward-bound for Memel, and ransomed for 510 guineas; and again taken homeward-bound, and ransomed for 400 guineas.

By the determinations of the Sheriffs for the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Argyle, the prices of grain and oat-meal appeared by the evidences so low as to prevent any grain or oat-meal from being imported into these counties, at the low duties, this current quarter.

We hear from the Isle of Man, that there is an excellent fishing of white herrings, and an exceeding fine crop of tobacco.

Last Saturday as some boys were viewing the Garroch-mill, near Kelvin, two miles north of Glasgow, the wheel caught hold of one of them, and crushed him in so shocking a manner that he survived but a few minutes. The boy, at the time, was pointing out to his companions the danger of approaching too near the wheel, when he met so lamentable an end.

Sunday last, the body of a man was found in the Water of Inchinnan, near to the bridge. It appears, that, on the Wednesday preceding, the man had gone into the river Clyde, at Erskine Ferry, to bathe; and that the body had been carried up by the tide to the Water of Inchinnan. It is said, he is a tailor, and had but lately come from Fife.

On Saturday the Endeavour Greenlandman arrived at Dunbar, with one whale. The North Star, belonging to the same port, left the ice two days before the Endeavour, with five whales, but has not yet appeared: She is supposed to have fallen in with the King's ships, and to be waiting their convoy from Shetland.

Extract of a letter from Dundee, Aug. 21.

" This morning arrived here the ship Dundee, from Greenland, Captain Thomas Robson, with 175 butts blubber, being the produce of 11 whales."

Copy of a letter from Port Glasgow, Aug. 22.

" The New Friends, Captain Campbell, who arrived here this morning from Cork, brings the agreeable news, that, upon Saturday the 12th inst. Capt. McBride, of the *Bienfaisant*, having got notice of a French 64 gun ship, hovering off the coast to intercept a fleet of ships that were ready to sail from thence to New York and Charlestown, he immediately hoisted a signal for sailing. About two or three hours after that, the whole fleet of merchantmen were under sail, accompanied with two frigates, the *Charon*, of 44 guns, and the *Hussar* of 32; when next morning, the French man of war, attended by a frigate, made their appearance. Captain McBride, in order to deceive the Frenchman, lowered his top-sails, shut his lower ports, and put his ship as much in disguise as possible. The deception had its desired effect; the Frenchman taking him to be only an old East Indiaman, fitted up by Government for the purpose of a convoy, came up along side, and was so sure of a prize, that the mafias fired a volley of small arms to make him strike, when immediately Capt. McBride ordered his lower ports to be opened, and returned the compliment with a broadside of his lower deckers; afterwards a warm action ensued for about an hour and ten minutes, when the Frenchman struck his colours. She proves to be the Compt d'Ar-

tis, a French 64, with 700 men on board. The French had 25 men killed, our ship 13 men killed. She was brought into Crookhaven that evening. At the beginning of the engagement, Capt. McBride sent out two frigates in pursuit of the French frigate, who endeavoured to make her escape, and are in hopes to bring her in also.

" The Compt d'Artois was commanded by the Chevalier de Clanard of the county of Wexford in Ireland. There was a regiment of foot on board, the Colouel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Captain of which are brothers of the Chevalier de Clanard; Captain Lee, Lieutenant Barker, and the Chaplain are likewise Irish. The sailors and soldiers are all French."

In the House of Commons of Ireland, on Wednesday evening, in the debate on the Mutiny Bill, Mr Grattan spoke to the following purport:—I took, said he, no early opportunity to express my sentiments on the alteration the bill before you has undergone, in hopes that Administration might, before it was too late, maturely weigh and reconsider the matter, before they endeavour to press with numbers a measure so fraught with evil.

No man can say, that a perpetual motion bill, with perpetual articles of war, is not dangerous to the constitution. I would not mention a proposition so self-evident, but in allusion to what has fallen from the gentleman who spoke last but two, [Mr Gardiner] whose sentiments on this occasion deserve notice, only in consideration of the very respectable county he has the honour to represent, and the many amiable qualities in private life he possesses.

The gentleman says, the mutiny bill is not a martial law: In answer to this assertion, I shall only read the preamble to the English mutiny bill, where it is expressly declared as such; [reads] it is therefore a martial law, in every sense of the word, though it does not comprehend the whole people, but only that part of them called the army.

The gentleman concludes with a declaration, that he is not influenced by the people; yet is public tumult not to be dreaded?

The trust of the hereditary revenue, we are told, will not be abdicated; but will any man say it will ever be relinquished, or that the power you are going to give the Crown over your army will ever be given up, by consenting to repeal this bill?

The hon. gentleman [Mr Gardiner] tells you, you may limit this bill next session; I hope he will move a limitation clause in the bill next session, and that he will stick to his declaration this day.—[Here Mr Gardiner rose, he said, to explain himself. He did not say that he would either move or support the limitation of the mutiny bill next session, but that other gentlemen might do it if they thought fit.]

Mr Grattan continued:—An hon. friend of mine [Mr Bulle] has mentioned an alteration made in the bill before you. "Whereas doubts have arisen concerning the punishment of perjury under the articles of war." We have no doubts that the British law is invalid, and the Minister here has no doubts but the British law is of force, for under that British law he has just marched the army.

Permit me, gentlemen, to go more at large into the principles of the constitution, as far as they have relation to this business.

If grants of supplies were made for ever, the King would become despotic. What does he then become, when you grant him the command over a standing army for ever?

In this kingdom, a standing army is more dangerous to the constitution than in England; because, there he has no hereditary revenue, whereas he has here one of 600,000l. per ann. and much more, if, by the discontinuance of Parliaments, the additional duties should cease.

Such a perpetual revenue, and such a perpetual army, would never, even in the worst of times, be suffered in Great Britain; no, there is, even in those degenerate times, a certain Englishhood, and a tenacity for liberty, that will never consent to it.

Think for a moment how precarious is your liberty; your coasts surrounded by the fleets of Britain which you cannot reach, and your kingdom filled with an army you cannot command! How precarious is the liberty of England if you pass this bill! A British Minister may hereafter rise in the House, and say to the Parliament of Great Britain, if they do not chuse to continue their standing army no longer, I will remove it to Ireland, where a military government exists for ever!

How precarious again are your own liberties; supposing a peace concluded with France, Spain, and America, think you that your Volunteers will be suffered to exist; they who, it is well known, are obnoxious to the British Minister? No, 30 or 40,000 additional troops are sent in upon you, legalized by your own bill, to disperse your Volunteers, and cut your throats.

The mutiny bill before you, neither by expression or implication affects your rights.

You have done every thing in your power to provoke the British Minister, and now you arm him to revenge himself upon you!

You began your session by an address, conceived in terms hitherto unknown, with the bold and resolute; you presented this address through ranks of armed men, carried in a manner on the bottom of your army.

You refused to support public credit for more than six months, and left the Minister of the kingdom in an ignominious minority.

Thus far in your public capacity you have openly opposed him; in your private ones, you have gone into the ranks of the people; you have marched your armies, had military reviews, splendid reviews, and billeted your soldiers, giving them that accommodation you denied the royal army!

Think you these things are forgot by the Ministers of England?

But what will the world say to your inconsistency? will they not infer derision, cry, The giant has got a blow, and lo, he is quiet? While your military marches and reviews fill the foreign prints, how will they wonder that you have voted a perpetual standing army? Your military parades will sicken, your drums won't beat, your arms won't tell, and your colours lie neglected in the dust!

Hereafter, if you present an address for relief against any infringement of your rights, the Minister, as Cardinal Ximenes did to the Spanish nobility, will open a window and shew the file of a standing army, as an answer to your petition.

If you pass this bill, it will be a disgrace to you; and this session of Parliament, which began so gloriously, will end in your shame:

Monday, the following petition of the merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants of the town of Belfast, was presented to the House of Commons:

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners learn, with a mixture of sorrow and astonishment, that the bill formed by this hon. House, for laying an additional duty on refined sugars from Britain, hath been altered by the English Attorney General.

Your petitioners cannot entertain a shadow of a doubt, but this hon. House will, on the return of said bill, reject it with that contempt which so glaring an insult on the dignity of Parliament deserves.

At same time your petitioners take it for granted, that a new bill will be formed, and sent over, whereby another opportunity of considering the duty to be laid on refined sugars, will be afforded; and as your petitioners are fully convinced, that on the sufficiency of this duty rests ultimately every advantage which this kingdom can derive from an intercourse with the Colonies and Africa, so your petitioners presume to hope, that the present patriotic House of Commons will allow to this most important business that weight which its great consequence so justly merits.

Your petitioners are fully satisfied, that a duty of twelve shillings per hundred weight on lumps, i.e. mean or slight even to put the refiners of this kingdom on the footing they were formerly, much less to do what we humbly conceive ought to be done by every considerate nation, and what Great Britain hath so forcibly recommended to us by her own example, namely, to secure by high duties our own manufactures to ourselves.

Your petitioners still remain, from the following inquiries and informations, convinced, that no less additional duty than fifteen shillings and seven pence halfpenny per hundred weight, on all lumps or pieces of lumps, and all powder sugar made from lumps, not being bairds, with twelve shillings per hundred weight on all ready, or put the refiners on the same footing they formerly were, or enable them to carry on the business. But even if this were not the case, and that a duty somewhat less might possibly answer, your petitioners cannot hesitate a moment to decide, that where the welfare of a nation depends on a speculative point, that admits of different opinions, the only prudent method is to adopt that which tends most to public security,

rather than (of compliance to a few interested individuals on the other side of the water) hazard our all by going a little lower.

Your petitioners foresee such fatal consequences from a deprivation of the free trade, specially held out, in order to procure enormous supplies, and now so insidiously attempted to be, by mean artifices, rendered abortive, that they presume once more to trouble this House on the subject, and, in the most earnest manner, to pray and entreat them,

That they may lay a nett additional duty, of at least sixteen shillings and seven pence halfpenny per hundred weight on all lumps, whether whole or in pieces, and on all powder made of lumps, not being bairds; and a nett additional duty of twelve shillings per hundred weight on all candy from Great Britain, which will be so far from precluding the importation of refined sugars from thence, that it will do no more than place the Irish refiners on the footing they were formerly.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, Aug. 17.
Received the report of the Committee of the House on the motion bill. Received and read the same. On the question being put for its passing, Sir Edward Newenham gave it his negative.

Paled and ordered to the Lords.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Leith Shipping, August 23—26.

Ships,	Belonging to	Arrived,	Cargo,
Jean,	Leith,	Fife,	baileys,
Jean and Janet,	Kincardine,	Higgins,	whisky,
Thomas,	Leith,	Grant,	Alloa,
Nelly,	Kirkcaldy,	Bell,	Caron,
Nelly,	Leith,	Tulloch,	Kirkcaldy,
Betty and Peggy,	Borrowstounness,	Robertson,	halast.
Janet,	Anstruther,	Miller,	Perth,
Industry,	Ditto,	Miller,	ditto,
Britannia,	Newcastle,	Coul,	Newcastle,
Two Brothers,	Whithby,	Noddings,	glas.
		Ray,	bark.

TO BE SOLD.

A NEAT TABLE PRINTING-PRESS, and a small FOUNT OF TYPES, with the necessary APPARATUS; calculated for a Gentleman's private amusement.—They are all in good order, and little worse than new.

Those who desire to see these materials will please call upon DUNCAN STUART, at Mr Donaldson's printing-house, Callehill.

RUSSIA SOPE, GURGONA ANCHOVIES, and PARMASAN CHEESE, to be sold by JOHN GRANT Merchant in Leith.

DESERTED from the SOUTH FENCIBLE Regiment at AYR, JOHN IRVING, born in Kirklington, in the County of Cumberland; aged 25 years, 5 feet 10½ inches high, brown complexion, long visage, brown hair, and grey eyes; had on, when he deserted, a blue and white mixed coat, and brown-grey coat.

Whoever apprehends said J. Irving shall receive TWO GUINEAS of reward, over and above what is allowed by act of parliament, upon applying to any officer of that regiment.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE CLASSES for the different branches of education will be opened, for the ensuing session, by the PROFESSORS of the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH, as usual, under the inspection of

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Principal.

I. LITERATURE and PHILOSOPHY.

The First Humanity Clas.	Oct. 2.	Prof. Hill.
The Second Humanity Clas.	Nov. 14.	Prof. Hill.
The First Greek Clas.	Oct. 10.	Prof. Dalzel.
The Second Greek Clas.	Nov. 14.	Prof. Dalzel.
The First Mathematical Clas.	Oct. 30.	Prof. Stewart.
The Second Mathematical Clas.	Nov. 14.	Prof. Stewart.
Third Mathematical Clas.	Nov. 20.	Prof. Stewart.
The First Philosophy, or Logic Clas.	Nov. 14.	Prof. Bryce.
The Second Philosophy, or Logic Clas.	Nov. 20.	Prof. Bryce.
Moral Philosophy,	Nov. 14.	Dr Ferguson.
Natural Philosophy,	Oct. 25.	Prof. Robison.
Natural History,	Oct. 25.	Dr Walker.
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres,	Nov. 16.	Dr Blair.

II. THEOLOGY.

The Theological Classes will be opened on the Third Tuesday of November.

The Divinity Hall,

Church History,

SOUND LIST, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

PASSED,

Aug 8. Diligence of Borrowbouness, Comb, from Petersb. for London.
Robert of and for Borrowbouness, Kay, from Riga, with flax.
Peggy and Jeffie of and for Leith, Brown, from ditto, ditto.
Neptune of Dyfa, Mitchell, from Peterburgh, arrived at Leith.
Jean of and from Montreal, Willcock, from ditto, with flax.
Baclius of and for Leith, Sands, from ditto, ditto.
Aldring of and for ditto, Crawford, from ditto, ditto.
11. Duke of Athol of and for Ba-nefs, from ditto, ditto.
12. M'ly of Kincardine, Millar, from ditto, for Aberdeen, ditto.
Peggy of and for Kirkcaldy, Beat, from Menel, with logs.
Most of the downbound bound ships remain for convoy.

ELSTNORE, August 12. 1780.—Wind S. W.

CUSTOM - HOUSE, GREENOCK.

Shps.	Masters	Ports.	Cargo.
Aug. 21. Nelly,	Cook,	Kirkcudbright,	meal.
Sally,	Fletcher,	Lairn,	salt.
Sally,	Boyd,	Bristol,	goods.
Lochnell,	Brown,	Portsmouth,	salt
John,	Macdougall,	Kirkcudbright,	meal.
Jenny,	Macpherson,	Highlands,	kelp.
Marie,	Hunter,	Lancaster,	bark.
New Friends,	Campbell,	Waterford,	goods.
Jeanie,	Thomson,	Memel,	timber.
Mally,	Campbell,	Highlands,	kelp.
Jean,	Mackenzie,	Lairn,	lime-stone.
Friendship,	Macdonald,	Scapa,	flakes.
Flora,	Mac Innan,	Mull,	flakes.
Recovery,	Mackfarlane,	Lairn,	salt.
Janet,	White,	Highlands,	balet.
Concord,	Sym,	Opporto,	wine.
Neptune,	Lang,	Bristol,	ballast.
		SAILED,	
Aug. 22. Mercury,	Brown,	St Kitts,	goods.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Elisabeth Wright, Nicolson's street, No. 112, upon Monday the 28th day of August instant, the whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to the said Mrs Elisabeth Wright, consisting of tables, chairs, beds, bed and table linen, several chests of drawers, kitchen furniture, &c.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is sold off.

For LONDON,
The LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,
Now lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail to the Roads on Tuesday next.



The Master to be spoke with, at Change hours, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, or at his house, head of Queen-street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and will sail to the Roads on Tuesday next.

For LONDON.
The DILIGENCE,

ANDREW CASSELS Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will move to the Roads on Tuesday next, to fail with the convoy.

This ship has excellent accommodations for passengers. The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffeehouse, or at the Cross Edinburgh, betwixt twelve and two o'clock; evenings and mornings at his house in Leith.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Island, and Lucea Montague Bay, JAMAICA,

THE Ship MARY, ROBERT HUNTER Master, now lying at GREENOCK, will be clear to take on board goods by the 15th instant, and will sail by the middle of September.

The Mary mounts 12 guns, twelve and four pounds, and will have men in proportion. She is a remarkable fine sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

20 AUGUST 1780.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased WILLIAM GRAY Merchant in Dunfermline, are hereby desired to meet at the house of Mrs Weir vintner in Dunfermline, on Monday the 18th September next, in order to concert measures for disposing of his effects towards payment of his debts. Those who cannot attend, will empower proper persons to act for them. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Mr JAMES SMALL, Factor on the Estate of Perth, now deceased, are requested to lodge notes of their debts (specifying the securities by which the same are constituted) with Mr Alexander Farquharson accomptant, or George Andrew writer in Edinburgh. And such of the creditors as have to accede to the joint measures which have been agreed on by a very considerable number of them, at the meetings held in Edinburgh, and who have not yet subscribed the deed of accession to the trust and submission to Mr Farquharson, are desired, as soon as they conveniently can, to do it, or transmit powers to their agents to sign the same.—The deed is in Mr Andrew's hands. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ARCHIBALD FLETCHER younger of Berwick are requested immediately to lodge exact states or notes of their debts, specifying the manner in which the same are constituted, in the hands of Niel Macgibbon or Robert Lindsay writers in Inveray, the Trustees upon Mr Fletcher's estate, in order that the extent of the debts may be ascertained, and the funds divided among the creditors as soon as possible.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 4th September 1780, at two o'clock afternoon, in the house of James Brown vintner in Dundee.

A LEASE for thirty years and a lifetime, after Martinmas 1780, of the Farm of HOLDENHALL, lying in the parish of Panside, and shire of Forfar, consisting of 80 acres, 60 whereof are muir, of a clay bottom, and the remainder outfield; the greatest part of the muir is improved by lime and fallow. The present yearly rent is 10l. 4s. Sterling; and there are two houses and two acres of land let at 4l. Sterling yearly, which reduces the rent to 6l. 4s. Sterling. On the above there is a convenient new house, consisting of five fire-rooms, with a complete set of offices, all likewise new, and covered with slate. The house is pleasantly situated, being within one English mile of the harbour of Wetherside, where lime and coal may be got at an easy rate, and within one mile of the post road leading from Dundee to Arbroath, and about seven miles from the latter, and eleven miles from Dundee. On the above there is some very thriving planting, the half of which, and what more may be planted in the course of the tack, belongs, at the issue thereof, to the tenant; and he has three years after the expiry thereof to cut and dispose of it, if the heritor does not purchase it himself.

Conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of James Anderson writer in Dundee, or Robert Mill writer, Arbroath.—Any person wanting to purchase by private bargain before the day of roup, may apply to John Holden at Holdenhall, who will show the grounds, and treat with them respecting it.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows, viz. 4s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

By order of the Right Honourable
THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the
CITY OF EDINBURGH,

THERE is to be SET, on Wednesday the 11th of October next, at

four o'clock afternoon, within the High Council-House, by public roup, for two years, commencing at the term of Martinmas 1780.

The following BRANCHES of the

CITY OF EDINBURGH'S COMMON GOOD,

V I Z.

I. Impost on Wine, and Merk per Pack.

II. Weigh-house of Edinburgh, and Leather Market, with the Cu-

stoms of the Still-yard in the Grass-market, for weighing of hay.

III. Weigh-house of Leith.

IV. House of Muir, and Sheep-flakes.

V. Lawn and Fleah Market and Tallow-trone.

VI. Poultry and Bread Market, and Veal-boards.

VII. Meal and Corn Markets

VIII. Fruit Market and Fruit Metts.

IX. Shod Carts and Causeway-mail.

X. Fish Market.

XI. New Fleah Market in Leith.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the City-clerk's Chamber.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE MANSION-HOUSE and Furniture,

Offices, Gardens, Ponds, Policy, and Parks of PRESTONHALL, beautifully situated in the parish of Cranston and shire of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by the Right Hon. James Lord Hope; or with more or less ground, as may suit the tenant.

For particulars apply to Charles Gordon writer to the signet, George's Square, Edinburgh; and David Wilson, at Rosemary, will show the premises when desired.

To be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas next,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of PITCAIRLY,

with Garden, Office-houses, Farm-steading, and about 150 acres of ground, all enclosed and subdivided, lying within a mile of the port of Newburgh, in the parish thereof, and shire of Fife. The house is large and commodious; the ground-florey consisting of a kitchen, scullery, laundry, servants' hall, two rooms for servants, milk-house, and three vaulted cellars; and the second florey consisting of a dining-room, 30 feet by 21, drawing-room 24 by 16, with thirteen bed-rooms in that and the third florey, besides dressing-rooms, closets, and other conveniences.—The offices are new and convenient, and situated at a small distance from the house.—The inclosures, which have been long in the natural possession of the proprietor, are mostly in grass, and are all in excellent order; are well watered, and have good shades.—The farm-steading is at a proper distance from the house, and is very complete.—If the farm is thought too large, a smaller quantity of ground may be let along with the house.

The premises are situated in a good neighbourhood, in the midst of a fine sporting country, and near several market-towns.

The house will be let furnished or unfurnished; or, if the lessee inclines, he may have all, or any part of the furniture at a valuation.

As also to be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas 1780, The Farm of EASTER LOMBENNY, which is of a good black soil, of large extent, and lies within a short mile of the port of Newburgh.

Proposals may be made to the proprietor, at the house of Pitcairly, by Falkland, or to James Thomson writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

FARMS in EAST-LOTHIAN to be LET.

I. THE Farm of BANKHEAD and SOUTHBRUN, part of the estate of Leafton, consisting of 279 Scots acres.

II. THE MAINS of LEASTON, consisting of 65 Scots acres, and three parts of an acre.

III. Part of the Lands of PLEWLANDHILL, consisting of 105 acres and a half, Scots measure.

Upon the farm of Bankhead and Southburn, there is a very neat and commodious dwelling house, and excellent steading of offices, lately erected by the proprietor. The whole lands above mentioned are all enclosed and properly subdivided, are in the highest state of cultivation, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and as they lie within five miles of Haddington, three of Salton, and seven of Dalkeith, ready markets for disposing of the produce of the grounds; and that the lands will be let at reasonable rates, it is presumed they will afford a desirable settlement for good tenants.

Application as to the particulars may be made to Isaac Grant writer to the signet.—James Purves, overseer at Leafton-house, will show the grounds.

BY A D JOURNMENT.

HOUSES and LANDS in and about DUNBAR

T O B E S O L D .

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr Lorimer inn-keeper in Dunbar, upon Thursday the 31st day of August 1780, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following HERITABLE SUBJECTS which belonged to George Wilson merchant in Dunbar, and disposed by him to Trustees for behoof of his creditors.

LOT I. That large TENEMENT of HOUSES and GARDEN,

lying on the west side of the burgh of Dunbar.

LOT II. That Park or Inclosure commonly called EAST WARD PARK, consisting of six acres or thereby.

LOT III. The Lands called SANDILANDS, consisting of four acres or thereby.

The rental of the subjects, with the progress of wrights and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Joseph Forrest and Alexander Sawers writers in Dunbar.

SALE OF LANDS in AYR-SHIRE.

THE Whole LANDS belonging to Capt. Gilbert M'Adam of Merkland, to be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 19th day of October next 1780, within the house of John M'Kenzie vintner in Ayr, between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon, consisting of the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The Farm of LEIGHTS, in parish of Cumnock, comprehending the two-merk land of Careow, the twenty-shilling land of Laglaff, the half-merk land of Dunhill, the one-merk land of Almark, and twenty-shilling lands of Leights.

The valued rent thereof, L. 140 0 0

Lot II. The Fourteen-shilling and Six-penny Land of Old Extent of BRUNTSHIELD, called MERKLAND; and the half-merk land of Auchinlongford, in Bruntshield, of old extent, lying in parish of Sorn, or Dalgain.

The valued rent thereof, 75 0 0

The lands of Merkland hold of the Crown, and entitle to a vote for a member to serve in Parliament.

Lot III. The sixteen shilling land of MIDDLE HILL-LAR, lying in said parish of Sorn.

The valued rent thereof, 35 0 0

The above lands are excellent sheep-pasture. There are both lime and coal in the farm of Merkland and Auchinlongford, and capable of great improvement, upon which there is a fine young natural wood, properly inclosed. There is also a considerable quantity of wood upon the farm of Leights, and a new-built convenient dwelling-house, consisting of eight fire-rooms, neatly finished, and a good set of Offices. The lower part of the last-mentioned lands are all finely inclosed, and subdivided with substantial stone-dykes. The possessors of the several grounds will show the Premises; and the progress of wrights, which are perfectly clear, with the articles and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of John Botwell, writer in Ayr, with whom, it is requested such of Mr M'Adam's creditors as have not lodged notes of their debts, specifying the amount and grounds thereof, will do the same between the day of roup and the day of sale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 19th October 1780, at four o'clock afternoon, within the house of Mr Methven in Cupar.

A FARM, consisting of 87 computed acres, part of the Lands called CUPAR MUIR, lying in the parish of Cupar, and shire of Fife, and holding feu of the burgh of Cupar, for payment of a shilling per acre of yearly duty, without any other burden.

The above farm, which is presently let at 32l. Sterling, and 42 carriages yearly, is pleasantly situated about a mile from Cupar, is well improved, and partly inclosed. There are a few houses, and several convenient office-houses on the grounds, in good repair.

ALSO, at same time will be sold, a PIGEON-HOUSE, lying near the Kirkgate of Cupar, in good repair, and tolerably well stocked.

The progress of wrights and conditions of sale are in the hands of Mr William Robertson writer in Cupar, who will inform of further particulars, or treat with any person including a private bargain.

SALE OF LANDS.

BY A D JOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn at Dumfries, upon Tuesday the 19th of September next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of KINGSGRANGE, comprehending the Urr, together with the lands